

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

[No. 1561.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest price and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARK-KEY; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,

A few cases of excellent

CLOVER-SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique

10 barrels New England Rum

20 barrels Whiskey

A few bales upland Georgia Cotton

3 cases Irish Linens

1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Salt Canvas, German Oznaburgs;

and as usual, a general assortment of the best

Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24.

CHEESE, &c.

We have a large quantity of Rhode-

Island CHEESE, and a few barrels of HER-

MINGS for sale—

And daily expect

3000 barrels Turk's Island Salt;

which will be sold on moderate terms from on

ward.

March 22.

Douglas & Mandeville.

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality]

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for

sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey

5000 lbs Green Coffee

20 boxes fine Sallad Oil

20 boxes Chocolate

1000 lbs heavy Pepper

10 boxes fresh Mustard

A few bales Tennessee Cotton

100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Uxes Salt; per schooner

Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants

wharf.

March 21.

William Hodgson.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,

1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrafon's wharf;

Onboard the schooner Dove, Capt.

from Rutland, for sale by

Lawrafon & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to remove

to the house ne. door to Motz's tavern, will

rent the HOUSE and STORE he at present

occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.

March 21.

September 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, on Friday night last, two apprentice boys to the hating business, viz: CHARLES WHITE, between 20 and 21 years of age; very small, and has remarkable short curled hair which is very white—had on a short blue waist and olive colored velvet pantaloons—

ISAAC WEBB, about 16 years old, uncommonly large for his age; had on a short corduroy jacket and pantaloons, his hair dark and straight. Whoever takes up said Boys and lodges them in any jail, and gives information to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reason. All expenses, or TEN DOLLARS for either. All makers of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring them or carrying them off.

William Branton, Master,

Baltimore.

March 24.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the

subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready

money, upon the premises, several very valuable

LOTS OF GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fair-

fax, Water and Union streets, in the town of

Alexandria. And immediately after the sale of the

Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the office

house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale

of the Lots the sum required should not be raised)

one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of

Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing

about eighteen thousand acres, known by the

name of the Mine Tract.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 18.

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-

HOUSE, situated on Union Street, oppo-

site Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr.

Philip Carr. Possession will be given immedi-

ately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-

York, as a Foreman. A single man would

be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.

Free Dollars reward will be given, to any

person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-

ate on St. Alaph Street, between King

and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's

office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.

Possession will be given on the 15th March.—

Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Sh.,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria,

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to in- form his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the store, he lately occupied in Union Street, two doors further South, on the same side of the street, to that large and commodious Store, the property of Captain William Harper, at the sign of the Orange Tree, where he has the following articles for sale, on the very lowest terms for CASH.

Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Holland Gin, West India Rum, New England Rye, Cherry Brandy, Peach Brandy, Whisky, Wines of different kinds, Port and Lump Lager, Brown Brandy, Hyson Shtalung, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea, M. & d. and d. Candles, Soap, Chocolate of different qualities, Best Philadelphia Mustard, Golden Syrup of the first quality, Rhode Island Syrup, A general assortment of Queens Ware, Dishes, do, Glass do. With a number of other articles together with 500 bushels of salt suitable for the fisheries, 500 ditto new Road Island potatoes, 30 barrels excellent cyder, 20 ditto new rye whiskey, And a parcel of

Nice Smithfield hams, middlings, and shoulders.

March 24.

A. WILLIS.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy

CANVASS,

1,500 pieces long and short India

NANKKEENS,

For Sale in moderate terms.

March 21.

I have received from Madras,

(Via New York)

9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Gingham,

Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The a-

bove goods were selected in Madras by Andrew

Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to

drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,

750 pair of Morocco Shoes,

20 tons Plaster, and

20 falls of Figs.

March 5.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths

and Cassimeres,

Bennett's patent Cords,

Do. Waistcoatings,

Silks, Molekins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marcellas,

Toiletines, Swandowns,

Flannels, rose Blankets,

Coatings, Plaids,

Kerseys, Halfthickness,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 & 4 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

O.E. 22.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-

cellent house servant, with her two Children;

the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16.

Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklerburg
White and brown German Rolfs
White and brown Plaid
7 & 8 and 4 & 4 1/2 Linen
4-4 Shading Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Chiruses and Calicoes
Draper and Draper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plaid Linen, do. do.
Timbered Linen, do. do.
Linen Vests, do. do.
Linen Shirts and Drawers do.
Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Hosiery
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gaiters, Cuffs, and Batts
Fish Clover Seeds, &c. &c.
March 4.

SECOND DIVIDEND,

In the case of James Smith, late a Bankrupt.

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of

Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth a

Warrant against James Smith, formerly of Danville, in

the county of Prince William, and State of Vir-

ginia, Merchant, to meet at their office,

the house of BENJAMIN PIERCE in the town of

Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of

April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to

make a further dividend of the estate and effects

of the said Bankrupt; when and where the cre-

ditors who have not already proved their debts,

are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they

will be excluded from the benefit of the said dividend,

and all claims not then substantiated will be dis-

allowed.

Timothy Brundige, Assignee.

Dumfries, 18th March. [20] 104th A.

A most Rare

with to exchange seven or eight hundred acres

of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Lou-

don county, for good lands in the western coun-

try. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely

timbered and watered, good farming land, about

18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from

Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—

There are two tenements and an excellent or-

chard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat

sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which

grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the

Plaster of Paris, from the latest experiment—

the title indisputable. Any person making early

application may get an advantageous exchange.

Application, by letter, to the subscriber in A-

lexandria, will be duly attend ed to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WAT-

son to the subscriber, for the purpose of sec-

uring the payment of certain sums therein men-

tioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the

premises, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SA-

TURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for

Cash—

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 22.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed the bill authorizing the imposition of a tonnage duty by the city council of Charleston; that they had likewise passed, with amendments, the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two houses; and that they have disagreed to the bill relative to the Danish brigantine *Henrick*.

Mr. Early was, at his request, excused from serving on the committee of enquiry into the conduct of Gideon Granger.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a list of all the bills drawn by the minister of the United States at Paris under the convention of the 30th of April, 1803.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be surveyed the coast of North Carolina between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear.

Mr. Crowninshield advocated the principle of the bill, and observed that he hoped the measure contemplated by it would be the commencement of a system for surveying the whole coast, by which, he had no doubt, many lives and much property would be saved.

The bill appropriates 5,000 dollars for the survey.

No opposition having been made, the committee rose, and the house ordered the bill to a third reading on Monday.

The house went into committee of the whole on a resolution for altering the standing rules of the house, in which the house concurred.

The house having agreed to consider the bill from the senate for laying out a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, Mr. Leib moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Clark supported this motion. He thought there was not sufficient time to act on the bill during this session. He declared his wish to be to lay out three roads, one from some point in Pennsylvania, one from some point in Maryland, and one from some point in Virginia, extending, in the first instance, an adequate sum on the middle road, and afterwards appropriating a like sum to each of the other roads.

Mr. Jackson gave a concise history of the fund from which the making of roads to Ohio is to be effected; and stated his opinion that, inasmuch as the compact with Ohio, provided for the laying out "turnpike or other roads," it would be a violation of it to lay out a single road. Mr. J. regretted that the subject had been so long delayed, and observed that when it was previously before the house, he had meant to offer a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for the amount of the lands sold since June 30, 1802, in which purpose he had been frustrated by an adjournment. Fearing that the subject would not this session be deliberately examined, from its competition with other important objects, and believing that the bill contained an exceptionable principle, he should concur in the motion of postponement.

Mr. Bedinger opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill. He observed that he was well acquainted with the route contemplated in the bill, and he considered it the shortest and best for the general interest of the union.

Mr. R. Nelson likewise opposed the postponement, & advocated the bill, whose object was, he thought, as important as that of any business before the house. He viewed the idea of the compact being violated by, in the first instance, laying out one road instead of three, as strange and unfounded; inasmuch as the laying out one road did not supercede the right of afterwards laying out another. Mr. N. further advocated the bill as fixing a route most convenient to the three states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Jackson said he was not adverse himself to acting on this business this session, if he could be convinced that the house would pay to it a full and dispassionate attention. He was, however, persuaded this would not be the case. Mr. Jackson spoke also at some length against the route contemplated by the bill, and the inadequacy of the fund to forming so vast and difficult a turnpike.

Mr. Lyon opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill, under the impression that the route proposed would be of great benefit to the western people.

Mr. Conrad supported the postponement, on idea that the proper course of proceeding was for the states first to lay out roads, and for Congress then to aid them by appropriating this fund. He thought it was desirable that there should be three roads. One from each of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Leib was against the bill, because he considered the measure contemplated by it premature. What authority have congress to lay out this road, before they have obtained the consent of the states? Considering the expence of laying out this route, he looked upon the bill as merely making an appropriation for the benefit of commissioners and chain carriers.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, believing this road would be conducive to the interests of the western people, that it was the best & most direct route, and that the fund would be adequate to the object, was adverse to the postponement and in favour of the bill.

Mr. Findly believed the best way was to appoint disinterested commissioners, and after receiving their report, to designate their route. He said he had travelled this road, and believed that a better road could be designated. He should, therefore, vote for the postponement, and then in favour of appointing commissioners, should that measure be proposed.

Mr. Smilie was opposed to a postpone-ment.

Mr. Lewis took nearly the same ground with Mr. Findly.

When the question on an indefinite postponement was taken by Yeas and Nays; & lost—Yeas 51, Nays 59.

Mr. Jackson moved a postponement to Monday, with the view of obtaining information from the Secretary of the Treasury of the quantity of land sold since the 30th of June, 1802.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio hoped the postponement would not prevail. He stated that the information desired was before the house, considered it as sufficient to act on, and remarked that there would exist a fund of near forty thousand dollars on the 1st of October.

On postponing the bill till Monday the house divided, yeas 51, noes 56.

Mr. Claiborne moved a recommitment of the bill to a select committee, considering the information before the house as not satisfactory.

Mr. Clark supported the motion, on which the house divided—Yeas 30—Noes 58.

The house then took up the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackson spoke at considerable length against the route designated in the bill, and concluded by offering a proposition amendatory of an amendment of the Senate, allowing a discretion to lay out the road at any point between Steubenville and Grave river on the Ohio, so as to allow a like discretion with that contemplated on the Potomac between the points of Cumberland and Western port.

The house concurred in the amendment of the committee of the whole, and non-concurred in that of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Clark offered a motion which went to modify the bill, so as to direct the laying out of three roads instead of one.

The speaker declared this motion out of order, as it affected an amendment already agreed to.

Whereupon a question to reconsider the amendment, in order to try the sense of the house on Mr. Clark's motion was taken and lost, yeas 44, noes 47.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the bill, which motion having been negatived the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

Mr. Jackson then submitted a resolution, requiring from the secretary of the treasury, information of the quantity of lands sold in Ohio, in each year from the 30th day of June, 1802, with the amount for which they were sold.

Motion disagreed to—yeas 42, noes 45.

MONDAY, March 24.

A confidential message was received from the president of the United States, which was read with closed doors.

A bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be surveyed the coast of N. Carolina, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, was read a third time and passed, yeas 74.

A bill for laying out and making a road from Cumberland in Maryland, to the state of Ohio, was read the third time.

Mr. Holmes moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and observed that if this motion prevailed, he should offer a motion for the appointment of commissioners by the president to explore a route.

Messrs. Sloan, Bard, Clark, Olin, Finley, and Jackson supported; and Messrs. McCreery, Bedinger, Lyon, and R. Nelson, opposed this mo-

tion, which was disagreed to, yeas 52, nays 64.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative, yeas 65, nays 54.

Mr. John C. Smith from the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill for the relief of Peter Landais, reported a recommendation to the house to recede from their disagreement to the amendment of Senate, in which recommendation the house immediately concurred and the bill has consequently passed the two houses.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill establishing rules for the government of the armies of the United States, to some of which they agreed, and disagreed to others.

Mr. Dawson reported a resolution in favour of the prayer of the memorial of Robert Peters and others, in which the house concurred, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. R. Nelson reported a bill making further appropriation towards completing the fourth wing of the capitol, which was referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill prescribing the effect in each state of the records of judgments and decrees of courts in every other state; who reported the bill without amendment; when it was postponed till tomorrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

On motion of Mr. Mumford the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nicholson in the chair, on the bill prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares and merchandise.

The articles enumerated in this bill are the same as those contained in the resolution on which it was framed.

Mr. Mumford moved to fill the blank left for the time when the bill is to take effect, with 15th November next.

Mr. J. Clay moved the first of January, and Mr. Crowninshield the first of July.

Mr. Mumford said while they were charging a foreign government with surpressing their commerce, he hoped they would not do the same thing themselves. He was therefore opposed to the first of July, and in favor of the 15th November.

Mr. Bidwell spoke in favor of filling the blank with the 15th of November, and Mr. Blackledge in favor of the first of July.

On agreeing to the first of January the house divided—Yeas 37—Noes 67—the federal members voting in the affirmative.

On agreeing to the 15th of November, 64 members rose on the affirmative side—carried. On this question the federal members likewise voted in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Mumford, a blank was filled, so as to make the section amended read as follows:

"Woolen cloth, whose invoice price shall exceed five shillings sterling per square yard."

Mr. J. Clay moved to add to the enumerated articles *Link books*, which motion was disagreed to. Yeas 38. Noes 51.

A motion made by Mr. Parker, to add *Iron hollow Ware*, shared the same fate. Yeas 38. Noes 56.

After some further amendments, not touching the principle of the bill, the committee rose, and reported their agreement to the bill.

The house immediately considered and agreed to the amendments and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow without a division.

On motion of Mr. Dawson the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the resolutions for the better protection of our ports and harbors.

The first resolution for appropriating 150,000 dollars for the better protection of ports and harbors was agreed to without debate—Yeas 63—Noes 30.

The second resolution was read for the appropriation of 250,000 dollars for building gun boats.

Mr. Dawson moved to strike out this sum, and leave a blank, with the view of filling it with a larger sum in case the third resolution should be disagreed to.

This motion was disagreed to—Yeas 26.

When the resolution was agreed to—Yeas 72.

The third resolution was read appropriating 660,000 dols. towards the building of six line of battle ships.

Mr. Newton moved to strike out 660,000 dols. and line of battle ships, so as to confine the resolution to an appropriation generally for naval purposes.

This motion was lost—Yeas 10.

When Messrs. Masters, Lyon & Cook spoke at a considerable length in favor of the resolution:

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was rejected—only 30 members rose in favor of it.

The house considered the report, when the

First resolution was agreed to—Yeas 78—Nays 33.

The second agreed to—Yeas 91—Nays 21.

And the third disagreed to—Yeas 35—Nays 72.

Whereupon a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of Commerce and Manufacture, reported a bill, to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Daniel Cotton, in which the house concurred.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered a resolution directing the post master general, after the day of the post office, for the city of Washington, to be kept at or near the capitol.

REPORT

Of the committee on public lands to whom were referred on the 29th of January last, the petitions of the mayor, aldermen and assistants of the city of Natchez; of the board of trustees of Jefferson college, in the Mississippi territory, and of William Dunbar in the said territory.

REPORT:

The above petitions relate to the conflicting claims of the corporation of the city of Natchez, of the trustees of Jefferson college, and of William Dunbar, to a certain piece or parcel of land lying within the limits of the city aforesaid, between the buildings thereof and the bluff of the Mississippi river; and also to the conflicting claims of the aforementioned corporation and trustees to two town lots, occupying a central situation in the city above-mentioned.

For three successive sessions this subject has been before congress, the history of which is as follows:

In the 12th section of the act, entitled, "An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the state of Tennessee," a reservation is made of "such town lots, not exceeding two in the town of Natchez, and of such an out lot adjoining the same, not exceeding thirty acres, as may be the property of the United States, to be located by the government of the Mississippi territory, for the use of Jefferson college."

After this reservation was known to the corporation of Natchez, they, apprehending that the lands and lots before-mentioned, which had been in the possession and use of the town, and to which they conceived it entitled in justice, might be located for the use of the college, petitioned congress to confine their claim to the said land and lots, and to grant them such other vacant lands, as might be found within the limits of the city.

The committee, to whom this petition was referred, made a report favorable to so much of it as relates to the land in front of the town, and the two town lots claimed by the corporation. A short time after, a petition was received from William Dunbar, claiming the land in front of the town as already described. This petition & that of the corporation were then referred to a new committee, who, just as they were about to report in favor of the latter, received information that the two town lots had been located by the governor, and the land in front of the town by the secretary of the territory, for the use of the college. Upon the receipt of this information the committee recommended a resolution, which was afterwards agreed to, for suspending all further proceedings relative to this subject until the end of the last session of congress.

Early in the last session a memorial was received from the trustees of the college, claiming the land and lots in question, as the property of that institution. About the same time another memorial was received from William Dunbar in support of his claim to the land in front of the town, and requesting that the consideration of all petitions relative thereto might be postponed, and that time might be allowed him to prepare further representations on the subject.

The select committee, to whom these conflicting claims, were referred like the preceding committees on the same subject reported in favor of the claim of the corporation. But the report was not acted upon by the house during this session.

By an official act of governor Williams, bearing date to the 8th November last, the locations in favor of the college have been

the house considered the report, which was agreed to—Yea 33. The second agreed to—Yea 91. The third disagreed to—Yea 3. Thereupon a committee was appointed in a bill. Crowninshield from the committee on Commerce and Manufactures reported to amend in the cases the act in relation to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, which referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday. J. C. Smith, from the committee on Commerce, made an unfavorable report on the bill of Daniel Cotton, in which the bill was concurred. D. R. Williams offered a resolution to amend the post master general, after the day of to cause to be sent to the office, for the city of Washington, to be kept at or near the capitol.

REPORT
The committee on public lands to whom referred on the 29th of January the petitions of the mayor, aldermen and assistants of the city of Natchez, of the board of trustees of Jefferson College, in the Mississippi territory, of William Dunbar in the said territory.

REPORT
The above petitions relate to the claims of the corporation of the Natchez, of the trustees of Jefferson College, and of William Dunbar, to a piece or parcel of land lying within the limits of the city aforesaid, between the Mississippi river and the bluff of the Mississippi river; and also to the conflict of the claims of the corporation of the Natchez, of the trustees of Jefferson College, and of William Dunbar, to a piece or parcel of land lying within the limits of the city aforesaid, between the Mississippi river and the bluff of the Mississippi river.

Three successive sessions this subject was before congress, the history of which is as follows:
The 12th section of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the grants of land and to provide for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the state of Tennessee," provides that "such town lots, not exceeding thirty acres, as the property of the United States, located by the government of the Mississippi territory, for the use of Jefferson College."

This reservation was known to the trustees of Natchez, they apprehended the lands and lots before mentioned had been in the possession and control of the town, and to which they claimed in justice, might be located for the use of the college, petitioned to confine their claim to the said lots, and to grant them such other rights, as might be found within the limits of the city.

The committee, to whom this petition was referred, made a report favorable to so far as relates to the land in front of the college, and the two town lots claimed by the corporation. A short time after, a memorial was received from William Dunbar, claiming the land in front of the town described. This petition & that of the corporation were then referred to a committee, who, just as they were about to report in favor of the latter, received information that the two town lots claimed by the governor, and the lot of the town by the secretary of the territory, for the use of the college, had been referred to a committee of the whole of the last session of congress.

In the last session a memorial was received from the trustees of the college, claiming the land and lots in question, as of that institution. About the same time a memorial was received from Dunbar in support of his claim to the land in front of the town, and the consideration of all petitions thereto might be postponed until the next session of congress. The memorial of Dunbar was referred to a committee of the whole of the last session of congress.

The committee, to whom these petitions were referred, made a report on the 29th of January, in which the committee recommended that the claim of the corporation of the Natchez, of the trustees of Jefferson College, and of William Dunbar, to a piece or parcel of land lying within the limits of the city aforesaid, between the Mississippi river and the bluff of the Mississippi river, should be referred to a committee of the whole of the next session of congress.

With respect to granting to the corporation all the lands that may be found vacant within the limits of the city, your committee conceive that it would be proper to ascertain what lands are vacant, before any decision is had on this part of the prayer of their petition.

From the foregoing facts and considerations, your committee are induced to recommend the following resolution:
Resolved, That the right of the United States to the land lying between the front street of the city of Natchez and the Mississippi river ought to be vested in the corporation of said city, so as not to interfere with the legal claims of any individuals, if any there be, nor with the lands annexed to the old fort adjacent thereto: *Provided*, That the said land be neither cultivated, nor occupied with buildings, but be planted with trees, and preserved as a common for the use, comfort and health of the inhabitants of the city aforesaid.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29.
The British Parliament have appropriated 40,000, for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered 100,000, by the merchants, to remove his embarrassments; but he declined accepting it.

The lords of the council have come to the determination, that ships being American property, and not American built, sailing under false letters, cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of the 27th of his majesty, chap. 97.

A letter received in this city from Paris, states, that in 24 hours after Bonaparte's return to Paris, 400 persons had been arrested, and it was not known what had become of them, nor why they had thus disappeared. It is also stated, that a private supper had been given on Napoleon's return, at which 33 persons were present; and that only three of them could be found the next morning.

A postscript to the above letter says, Kings and Princes are appointed in our days, like serjeants and corporals of a regiment.

[New-York paper.]

We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, that a silver mine has been discovered about sixteen miles from this place, near the Clarksburg road. Our informant adds, that he saw the silver which had been extracted, and on cutting it with a knife it appeared very pure. He also saw a quantity of the ore in a house in which was erected a small air furnace.

[Morgantown Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Washington City dated 23d March, 1806.

"I am so lost in wonder and astonishment, at the portentous events of the present day, that I know not what to say, or write, unless in the spirit of prophecy I predict an approaching millennium. The great miracle workers and slight of hand men, from Miranda up to Bonaparte, and from Jefferson down to Sloan, are now playing their fantastic tricks before the world, are truly phenomena of their kind. The latter are indeed, mere jugglers of the puppet show; and the moment the new Virginia scene shifter, shall have completely exposed them to view, they will be hissed off the stage."

"Mr. Randolph still goes on lashing the administration, from the throne to the foot-stool. The day before yesterday, a resolution was submitted, to enquire into the official conduct of the post master general; and yesterday he gave notice to the house, that on Monday next, 'he, John Randolph, a representative from the state of Virginia, would, in his place, publicly denounce James Madison, secretary of state.' He then assigned as his reasons in part, why he would do so; that Mr. Madison told him, at the commencement of the session, 'that France wanted money, and would not suffer Spain to treat with us, until we gave it to her; and, that we should be obliged to do so'; upon which, said he 'I turned upon my heel and swore I would never yield an inch to a measure, so disgraceful to my country.' He then challenged any friend of the secretary of State, to come forward on Monday next, and deny any part of this charge, or any thing he should then say on the subject."

"The dissatisfaction, jealousy, and disgust, prevailing among the majority in congress, added to their total want of political principle and capacity, must destroy them—but when these dregs will settle to the bottom, or whether order and symmetry will come out of this confusion and chaos, the lord knows."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER.
London, January 20.
Your esteemed and obliging favor of the 1st December, reached me some days ago, and gave great satisfaction. I thank you much for the political information it contained, and I am glad to find that our government, as well our citizens, feel as they ought to do, the aggravated and unblushing injury which is done to our commerce, and the contempt which is shown to our neutral rights, by belligerents and the barefaced manner in which those rights are invaded. The president's speech on the opening of congress, appeared in the different papers here about a week since, I have been prevented from going out since by indisposition so that have I not talked with many Englishmen on the subject but the few that I have seen, but whom you may suppose are not of the ministerial party, have approved it much, and admired the resolute tone it seems to take. One of these a Mr. Este (chaplain of the king) and well acquainted with Mr. Sheridan and all the opposition, thinks it will certainly have a good effect; and I hope that the express that shall be made in congress, will fully and clearly point out this country as one of the greatest oppressors we have to complain of; the greatest as being clothed with more power, and with equal inclination to do us all the injury it can.

His truly disgusting and irritating to listen to the specious reasonings with which they attempt, both in out of their courts, to cloak the notorious and unjust proceedings, they are guilty of towards us, and the manner in which they attempt to erect what they call their belligerent rights upon the destruction of all neutral privileges, and thereby take from it every thing that gave worth to its existence. To submit to proceedings so arbitrary as these are, would be in our situation the acme of pusillanimous degradation—especially as we have in our own hands power more efficient than any weapons to silence oppression, and establish our commerce on that just basis we may think right. A non importation act would strike terror wherever it hinted at. It would be the argumentum non disputandum and have the power of a host. Were we to let these injuries pass by unheeded we should indeed merit the opinion the Spaniards entertain of us, and which I had from the best authority. They say our thirst for commerce is so great, that it has destroyed every other energy we possessed, we would now put up with any insult whatever, rather than resent it, if it might in the smallest degree effect our commerce; in a word that our national spirit was extinct. I am sorry the President has not been a little more pointed in his address, and left no room for doubt to what nations he alluded, and with whom he had cause of complaint. The Spaniards are openly pointed at, but there is an ambiguity in his other expressions, which leaves room for question, whether or not this country is hinted at. Some of the papers have already taken up this ground, mention the misunderstanding with Spain, and speak of this government as not being in any way alluded to.

The gentleman whom I mentioned to you in the former part of my letter, and who is intimately acquainted with many of the leading members of the opposition, and is himself a man of the first information I know in this country, gave me the other day as his opinion, that propositions of peace with this country, if not already made, would soon take place; and that such propositions would come from the victorious armies, not with the insulting boasting and threats, which would at once put a stop to any conferences but with the calm dignified respect which one nation should pay to another. As to the terms, &c. &c. God knows what they may be. France may now, with reason on her side, certainly ask more than she did at the treaty of Amiens. In the short period of two months, she has astonished Europe by the prodigies she has performed, and verified to her that all combinations against her were vanity. The story of the tall campaign, added to the Arabian Nights Entertainments, would be regarded as fanciful as any tale in the book and be read with as little belief.

Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, February 7.

REMARKS

On the Peace of Presburg.

The Peace of Presburg may be considered as not only a new era in the history of Germany, but in the relations of France with the German Empire. Ever since the peace of Westphalia, the constant policy of France has been to protect the smaller states and princes of the empire, against the ambition of the stronger powers, and particularly against the aspiring views of the house of Austria. This system she followed with considerable success; for in the whole course of the last 157 years, Austria has never been able to extend either its territory or influence at the expense of the weaker members of the Germanic

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Body. France, however, had a feeble engine with which to oppose her views, in the resources of that garbled mass, whose rights and interests she espoused, and therefore the protection she accorded, was given at a considerable expense to herself. If the emperor of Germany attacked the territory, or encroached upon the rights of a neighbouring prince or elector, it would have been in vain for France to attempt opposing her pretensions by merely exciting the injured prince to arms, or organizing a league among those who, from being placed in a similar situation, had similar interests in resenting the injury. She was obliged always to promise, and not only to promise, but if necessary to grant, her own aid. The influence, therefore, which she has hitherto exercised in Germany, though eminently advantageous to her upon the whole, has not been without expense.

The peace of Presburg unfortunately assures her a much greater degree of influence without any expense at all. The free towns and small principalities of the empire are in a manner extinguished, and melted into masses capable of the powers of resistance and of attack. Bavaria alone, by the immense accessions of territory which it has attained, will be enabled, with the help of either the king of Italy or Wittenberg, to repel the encroachments of Austria, and to keep Prussia at bay. In future, therefore, France can exercise her influence in Germany by negotiation alone. She never will have occasion to appear personally on the field, for if ever there shall be a contest of pretensions among these princes, supported by a pretty equal balance of power, it will be sufficient for her to pronounce in favor of one or other of the parties to put an end to all dispute. The importance of her favor being thus evident to all, the court of the Tuilleries will be a theatre of emulation, where the ministers of the German princes will in future be seen vying with each other for the palm of excellence in every meretricious art of flattery and prostitution.

There is only one possible case in which the change of system might turn out to be unfavorable to France, but which is not likely soon to arrive: this would be a community of cause and interest among their new organization would render them more formidable enemies than ever they were or could have been before.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
At twelve o'clock, on Vowell's wharf,
Will be Sold,
2000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT,
In lots to suit purchasers, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved notes.
Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.
March 29.

Now printing in Philadelphia,
AT THE LORENZO PRESS,
Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, entitled
Modern Philosophy;
OR
Terrible Tractation !!!
A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPHRY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:
Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,
By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophers, quack politicians, and other scoundrels of the day, and to give more extensive publicity to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronized by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy-five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

March 29.
ROBERT GAY,
173M

Wants Employment.
In a Wholesale or Retail Store,
YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with book keeping, and accounts; who can do me well recommended. Enquire of the Print.
March 21. 12w3w1

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will carry on the business of making and repairing *musical instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional Key'd Violins, &c., on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpichord,	2 00
If quilling do.	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—extra charge.
If called on to go in the country—addition charge, according to the time and distance.
As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the call as soon as the job is completed.
John Sellers.
March 8. d3t 1aw 1f

NOTICE.
In the case of **JOSIAH WATSON**, a bankrupt.
THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.
John M. Iver.
March 5. 2aw9 hAd

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,
2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT.
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.
Also,
A few bushels Seed Potatoes.
March 25. 3taw3w

JAMES BACON,
A big GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon-Skin, and
Sulphuric
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Maiden,
Bustillo,
Sherry,
Lithon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Bitter Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blues, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Deane's, &c. &c. with generally every article in line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very low terms.
Dec 16.

NOTICE
is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.
William Deneale.
Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8t

CAUTION!
WHEREAS the subscriber, on the 4th inst. delivered a letter to the post rider in this town, directed to Mr. George and John Humphreys, of Charles Town, enclosing a Paid Note of the Alexandria Bank, No. 8456, dated February 25, 1836, for 204 dollars 59 cents, drawn in favor of those gentlemen and payable three days after date; which note did not get to hand, but was it is supposed lost or mislaid:—This is to caution any person to whom said note may be offered, against receiving it, as the payment has been stopped at the bank, and it can be of no use to any but those in whose favor it was drawn. The subscriber will be much obliged to any person who will communicate to him, here, or to the above mentioned gentleman, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, any information respecting the said Paid Note.
Thomas Fairfax.
March 26. e03t*

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.
THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. La-well; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assortment of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs.—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2 lbs.—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs.—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb.—made of choice superfine flour.
Edward Lee.
March 19. 1aw4w

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
spectfully informs his friends and the public in Regent, that he hath removed his store to King street, next door to Mr. Jos. Thompson's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of
SEEDS,
Both of English & American growth.
The former imported this fall per the ship *Shropshire*, captain Wells, via Norfolk—among which are—
Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Butterbean do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarbat do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussel Sprouts, Green and Red Broccoli, Colliflower, Broccoli, &c. Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Caraway, Dill, Anniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hops, the Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Panning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.
Also,
An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.
He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Also for Sale,
The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening,
February 12. dtw, 1aw1M

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named **ANDREW**. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Canby, at Port Tobacco.
G. B. Caufin.
Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

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William Deneale.
Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8t

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.
Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.
The following Valuable Medicines:
Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.
PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Catarrhes, Female Complaints, &c.*
The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the parent) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the **ITCH**. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.
The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,
For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.
A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmatic, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the Lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infalible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,
A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.
March 27. 2aw

MRS. JACKS
Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity, that on Monday next she will open a
School for young Ladies,
in which they will be instructed in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, plain Sewing, Milling, Netting, Tambouring, Embroidery, Music and Drawing. Her terms for the different branches are moderate, and will be made known on application at her school, in King street, opposite Mr. Snowden's printing office. From the experience she has had in educating young ladies, she flatters herself she will give satisfaction to such as place their children under her care. She will also accommodate a few young ladies from the country with BOARDING, &c.
March 28. d6t

FOR SALE,
1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great portion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. B. files a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.
The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.
Benjamin Dulany.
March 26. e0

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia,
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
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Vol. VI.
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